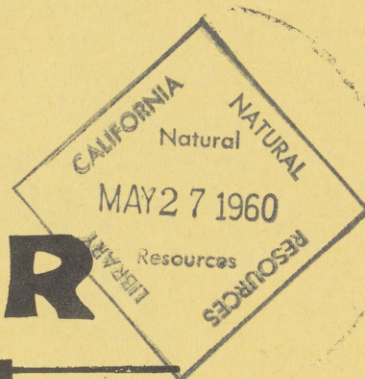


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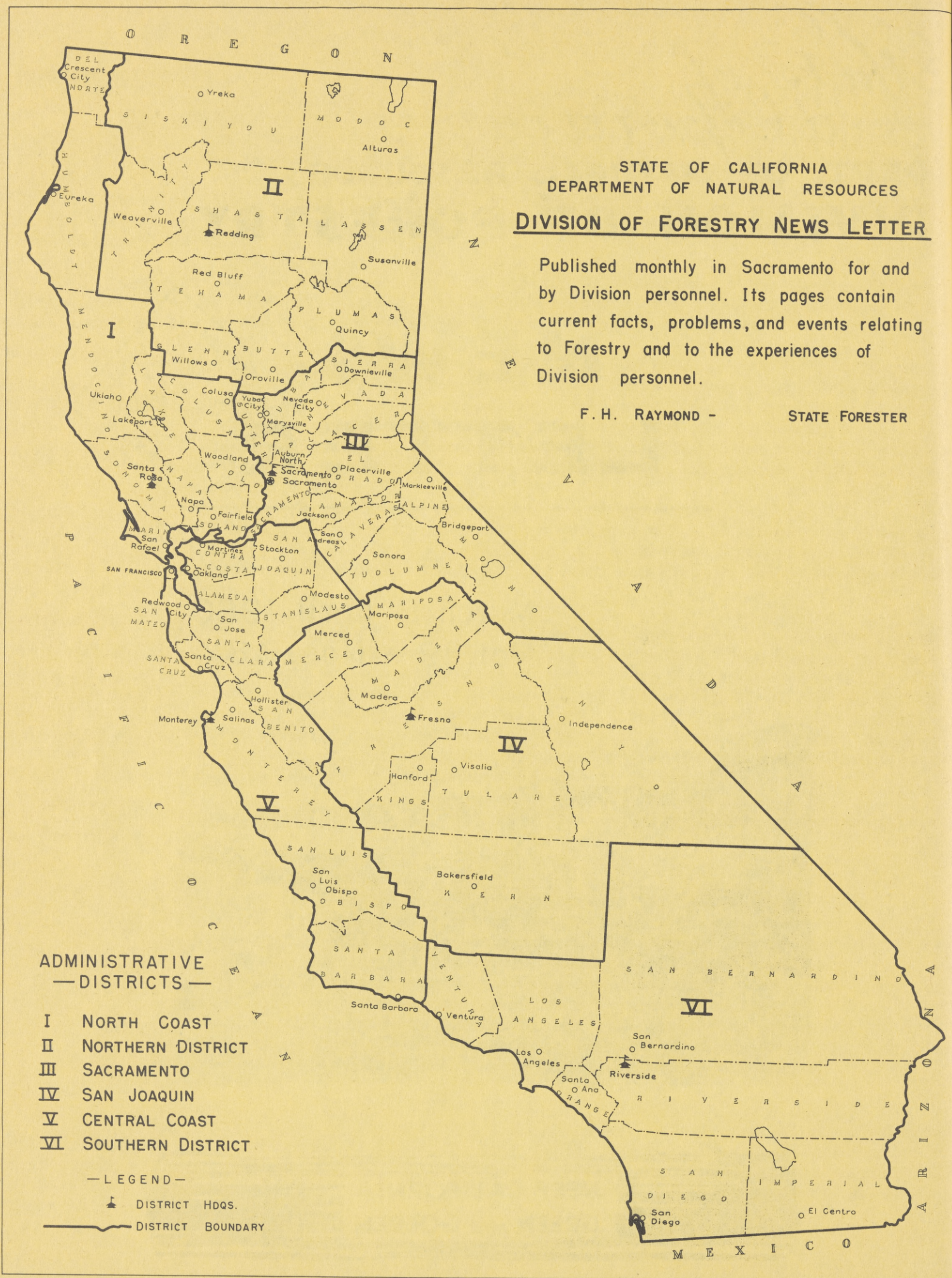
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

NEWS LETTER



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FEBRUARY ACTIVITIES

FIRE CONTROL - Forest Fire Research: The Sacramento Fire Control and Equipment Development Staff met with the District Fire Control Rangers for three days in February. Objectives of the meeting were to bring the Rangers up to date on current developments in all phases of fire research and equipment development, and to solicit their opinions as to what direction future research should take for each of the projects. The recommendations of the Fire Control Rangers were given to the Executive Advisory Council for its further consideration and action.

A meeting was held with personnel in District II relative to the cloud modification program to be conducted in 1960. The recommendations that resulted from this meeting have been reported to the State Forester for his consideration and approval.

A report, "Air Drop Tests - Willows, Santa Ana, and Ramona, 1955-59", will soon be published by the "Calairco" (The California Air Attack Coordinating Committee). This report will summarize the findings of the committee relative to the characteristics of borate, bentonite, and water when dropped from different types of air tankers. It will also give indications as to the flight characteristics that different air tankers should take in order to provide the most effective retardant pattern on the ground. Wide distribution of this report will be made to the field.

"Calairco" was formed several years ago to coordinate the development and use of aircraft on forest fires. Its membership includes the U. S. Forest Service, California Division of Forestry, Arcadia Equipment Development Center and Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Members of the Fire Control Research and Equipment Development Staff spent three days with personnel of the Nevada Division of Forestry in Reno and Carson City. One day was used to present a program to representatives of the several fire control agencies in the State of Nevada on the experiences and findings of the California Division of Forestry in the use of air tankers. The other two days were used to discuss with the fire control personnel of the Nevada Division of Forestry details of various phases of their air tanker program. The Nevada Division of Forestry presently owns two surplus army "Twin Beeches" (C-45) which they plan to convert to air tankers for use on forest fires.

Watershed Management Public Law 566: The Division of Forestry was represented at the following meetings:

- a. Monthly progress meeting.
- b. A review of the planning thus far completed on the Valtis Creek Public Law 566 project with representatives of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the State Division of Soil Conservation and the sponsors participating.
- c. An orientation meeting, called by the sponsors with representatives of interested agencies participating to develop planning procedures on the proposed Tehachapi Comprehensive Watershed Management AB 1144 project.
- d. A review, on the ground, of the forest and fire protection phases of the Carnadero-Llogos Public Law 566 project, with representatives of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and State Division of Soil Conservation participating.

To date the Division of Forestry has been involved, to some extent, in the fire protection planning or review on 92 projects under Public Law 566, in cooperation with the U. S. Corps of Engineers, AB 1144 in cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts, the U. S. Forest Service, etc. Action by the Division of Forestry has been completed on thirty-six projects.

The potential future workload for the California Division of Forestry on this subject will probably be primarily in the Central Coast, Northern, and Southern areas with the San Joaquin, North Coast, and Central Sierra areas following.

State - Federal Cooperation: Final arrangements have been made with the U. S. Forest Service, the Department of Corrections, and the program committees of the various inter-agency conferences to be held this Spring, to present the subject "Care and Use of Inmates on Forest Fires."

This subject was considered to be a vital topic to be discussed by the field personnel of all involved agencies, due to the wide use of inmates by both the California Division of Forestry and U. S. Forest Service. The expanded Conservation Camp program and the proposed reception centers which will certainly result in even more extensive use of inmate labor on fires of both agencies.

Preliminary work has been started on the "Green Book" allocation to the Forest Service for Fiscal Year 1960-61 based on the proposed budget figure of \$1,062,126.

Training material has been developed and assembled for the presentation of Flying Squad Course 11 (California Division of Forestry - U. S. Forest Service Work Relations).

State-County Cooperation: The Division of Forestry was represented at the following meetings:

1. In San Jose with Santa Clara County officials regarding the possibilities of consolidating all fire protection districts in Santa Clara County.
2. At the Contra Costa manager's office to discuss standardization of working conditions and pay scales among fire services in Contra Costa County.
3. With the San Jose City Fire Chief to discuss details involved for the Morgan Hill fire protection district to provide fire protection to an area adjacent to Morgan Hill that was recently annexed to the City of San Jose.
4. At the Northern Division of the California Fire Chiefs' Association meeting in San Jose.
5. In Sanger to review several recently constructed county-owned fire trucks that had developed mechanical defects.

Fire Suppression: A two-week dry spell, along with several days of northerly winds, during the latter half of February, caused conditions to reach the point where the Division began having a few reportable fires on lands of the Division's primary responsibility (Zone I and II). Although all of the fires were rather small, there was a total of 12 forest fires and 94 non-forest fires. The forest fires burned 70 acres and the non-forest fires caused \$179,129.00 damage.

FIRE PREVENTION

Considerable preparation throughout the Division was made for Conservation Week activities, including publicizing to develop participation by everybody.

Exhibits were displayed at two Fairs, the first of many planned for the 1960 season.

Division personnel spent considerable time working with the contract vendor on scripts for this year's motion picture production.

Libraries throughout Northern California were solicited for continued participation in the fire prevention campaign. They have responded with orders for large quantities of materials and enthusiastic pledges of support.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. George E. Sweeney has been appointed as Law Enforcement Coordinator to replace Morton R. Colvin.

FOREST PRACTICES

Jim Denny, Senior Forest Technician in Redding was a speaker at the Sierra-Cascade Logging Conference in Anderson on February 12. He outlined briefly for the many loggers and lumbermen in attendance the forest practice rule amendments under consideration for the North Sierra Pine Forest District.

The State Board of Forestry in Sacramento on February 25 adopted the proposed amended forest practice rules developed by the South Sierra Forest Practice Committee for the South Sierra Pine Forest District as an emergency regulation on a 120-day basis. The amended rules become effective upon filing with the Secretary of the State. The Board scheduled a public hearing for 10 A.M. on April 21 in Sacramento before permanently adopting the rule amendments.

The Board of Forestry approved for publication proposed amendments to the North Sierra Forest Practice Rules as amended by the Board and the North Sierra Forest Practice Committee on February 26. The Board set a public hearing for 2:00 P.M. in Sacramento on April 21 for final adoption of the amended rules.

STATE FORESTS

John Lampe of Tulare, California, successfully completed a major timber sale at Mountain Home State Forest. Lampe logged 2,252,160 board feet of timber valued at \$30,474.29 from the State Forest. The logging was accomplished under carefully controlled conditions designed to preserve the recreational and scenic features of the State Forest. The logged area will serve as a demonstration of the compatibility of recreation development and timber production. Logging was accomplished with very little damage to the residual stand due to careful layout of the work and excellent cooperation by the logging contractor. A portion of a major access road was built in order to reach the timber sold.

PEST CONTROL

State expenditures for 1959 for control of white pine blister rust which attacks sugar pine in California amounted to \$83,805. The control work was performed on 14,677 acres of private land and 711 acres of State land. The State finances fifty per cent of the costs on private land with the private landowner and federal paying the remainder. The State pays for 100 per cent of the costs on State land. The projects are contracted to the Forest Service who is doing control work on intermingled federal lands.

There are 11,486 acres of State land, 204,516 acres of private land, and 427,195 acres of federal land for a total of 643,197 acres within the infection control units. Although there are three million acres of sugar pine type in California, lack of heavy stocking and economics of blister rust control precludes protection of the entire area.

Division personnel in 1959 reported a new area of infection in southwestern Mendocino County. This moved the known southward movement in the Coast Range 75 miles.

The State Board of Forestry on February 25, 1960, approved two new zones of forest insect infestation. They are the Hat Creek Zone in eastern Shasta and western Lassen Counties, and the Miami Creek-Bass Lake Zone in Madera and Mariposa Counties. The Hat Creek Zone involves 536,960 acres of which 180,040 acres are private land. Salvage logging of infested trees has been conducted since early November. However, a direct control project of 1,000 small unmerchantable trees has become necessary. The Miami Creek-Bass Lake Zone required the amending of two small zones into one large zone containing 214,360 acres. There are 82,080 acres of private land widely scattered throughout the zone on which 1,700 trees are estimated to be infested.

The insects involved are the western pine beetle attacking ponderosa pine, mountain pine beetle attacking sugar pine, and the pine engraver attacking both tree species. The Forest Service is also conducting salvage and direct control work on intermingled federal lands within these zones.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Truck imports of Christmas trees rose markedly in 1959. Over 1,106,000 trees were brought into California from other states. Another 120,000 trees were cut in California and checked through border stations. This is the largest number of trees imported since 1956. As usual, Douglas fir was the leading species imported. The number of "other" species, mostly pine, showed the largest relative increase, however.

Oregon was the leading exporter of trucked Christmas trees to California. Oregon, Washington, and Montana accounted for 85 per cent of the trees shipped to California by truck. Trees came into the State from as far away as Minnesota and Alberta, Canada.

Information on truck imports is collected by the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Border Inspection Stations. The data is summarized by the Division of Forestry and published by the Agricultural Extension Service.

NURSERY

The number of trees ordered during February was nearly double that of any other month so far in the 1959-60 selling season. A total of 883,600 trees was ordered bringing the season's total to 3,483,000. Some half million of the year's production remain available.

REFORESTATION

A member of the State Forester's Staff met with the University of California School of Forestry personnel to discuss cooperative research projects being conducted by the School of Forestry with funds made available from the Division of Forestry budget. One of the two projects discussed was, "Effectiveness of Seed Trees for Natural Regeneration", a study to determine cutting practices in forest management that will effectively promote natural restocking of logged areas. The other is a study entitled "Physiology of Forest Planting Stock", designed to determine how the ability of seedlings to promote new root growth varies and is affected by the seedlings physiological condition; how this condition affects the keeping qualities of trees during periods of storage; and what conditions on the planting site are critical for seedling establishment. An informal agreement has been signed by representatives of two timber holding companies in the Central Sierra permitting the Division of Forestry to conduct reforestation studies on a recent burn occurring on

land of the two companies held in joint ownership.

RANGE IMPROVEMENT

The Range Improvement Advisory Committee to the State Board of Forestry met in Sacramento on February 24. Dr. R. M. Love, of the University of California, was re-elected Chairman for 1960, and vacancies on the Executive Committee were filled. Other matters considered by the Committee included financing the emergency revegetation of wild fire burns and research in effects of agricultural burning on air pollution; the Division of Forestry is participating in the phases of this study involving controlled brush burning.

The first step in brush clearing on the Ranchita Range Study in San Luis Obispo County was completed on February 25. The brush was mashed for burning using a 150-foot anchor chain pulled by two track-laying tractors. An average of four acres of brush was mashed per tractor hour. Motion pictures of the operation were taken for educational and training purposes.

SOIL-VEGETATION SURVEY

The cooperative State soil vegetation survey display was moved from the lobby of the Sacramento office to Humboldt State College for the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station research review. Plans are for the display to remain at Humboldt for several weeks.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Joint regional meetings between the University of California Extension Service and the Division of Forestry were completed during February. These were held in Santa Rosa, Redding, and Nevada City. It is contemplated that interagency committees in range improvement and forestry will conclude this project to coordinate work between the two agencies.

ENGINEERING

The final inspection has been held at the Davis Headquarters regarding the relocation of the two residences.

The Los Gatos Canyon Conservation Camp in Fresno County was activated on January 11, 1960. A crew of 30 inmates moved in and it was brought up to the full strength of 104 inmates January 22nd.

An agreement was reached with the Department of Fish and Game on financing of the McClure Lake Project in District IV. This is a Youth Authority work project for lake shoreline improvement and improvement of fish habitat.

Bids were opened on February 8th for the three mobile trailer camps. The low bid was submitted by the Utility Trailer Company. The first complete camp is scheduled to be completed and delivered by May 15th of this year.

On February 8th and 11th the Chambers of Commerce at Bishop and Lone Pine had meetings at which Deputy Director Engle of Corrections presented the conservation center program. Corrections has established a tentative site near Bishop. Mr. Engle advised Mr. Jacobson who attended these meetings that they will make a decision shortly on the exact location for the Bishop Center.

Strong opposition developed concerning the acquisition of the Spruce Grove Conservation Camp site north of Middletown. Consequently, acquisition efforts were suspended pending clarification of the obstacles involved.

MARCH ACTIVITIES

FIRE SUPPRESSION: To a great extent, the weather (rain, northerly winds, and warm days) during March was about normal. On lands that are the Division's primary responsibility (Zones I and II) there were 44 forest fires and 92 non-forest fires. The forest fires burned 379 acres of timber, watershed, and range lands, and the non-forest fires caused \$179,545 damage to structures, vehicles, improvements, etc.

For comparison purposes, the number of forest fires experienced this year is approximately one-fourth the number that occurred during March of 1959 when the weather was quite unfavorable due to northerly winds and lack of precipitation.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - PUBLIC LAW 566: The Public Law 566 program was presented to northern district personnel.

We have received the fire damage and protection cost study report for the Escondido Creek Watershed which covers three possible levels of protection. This information has not been submitted to the sponsors as yet. It will be reviewed by various sections of this office. It will be submitted to the State Division of Soil Conservation and Forest Service hydrologists for their use in determining the hydrologic effects of fire.

As soon as the economists have completed their analysis of the flood control benefits of the various levels of fire protection, we will be able to compute the benefits against the costs of each level of protection. The plans can then be submitted to the sponsors; and as soon as they have selected one of the plans, we will be in a position to complete our work for inclusion in the Watershed Work Plan.

To date, the Division of Forestry is, or has been, involved to some extent with 73 Public Law 566 projects. We are involved in a reconnaissance study of 7 Public Law 566 projects. We are involved in the final planning on 3 Public Law 566 projects and involved in the construction of 1 Public Law 566 project. Thus far, we have completed our work, which varies from a simple field review to a complete plan, on 25 Public Law 566 projects.

FIRE PROTECTION STATE-COUNTY COOPERATION: Representatives of the Division of Forestry and the Pacific Fire Rating Bureau met to discuss changes in insurance grading classifications and surveys in some of the areas in which the Division operates a county-supported program.

The State Forester's office assisted the San Joaquin District personnel with a half-day training program at the Madera Ranger Unit headquarters. They also met with the Rangers of Tehama, Shasta, and Butte Counties at Red Bluff to go over specifications for Class A rural fire trucks which the counties of Butte, Shasta, and Tehama are presently budgeting for to be used in the county-supported program. Flying squad training sessions on county-supported programs were conducted in the central coast and northern districts.

An 18-hour training course on fighting fires in forested areas is presently being prepared by Rangers Banks and Dunwoody to be given at the American River Junior College to metropolitan and fire protection district firemen.

FIRE WEATHER AND BURNING INDEX: Checking and correction of the 1959 Fire Weather records was begun preparatory to entering the data on punch cards.

A machine tabulator program was worked out which will provide a check of field computed burning indexes against machine computed figures. A monthly and seasonal total burning index will be derived for each station which may be converted to a monthly or seasonal average index.

Another wind counter construction program was started by a request to the field to submit the number of counters desired.

FOREST FIRE RESEARCH: After compiling data for several months for the forest fire economic study, the School of Forestry, University of California, ran this data through a calculating machine in the matter of ten minutes. After all their work, which included considerable help from the field personnel of the Division, there was no apparent correlation in the data which would permit any significant statements to be made regarding what procedures could be taken to reduce total fire acreage burned or total fire suppression costs. An important contributing factor to this lack of correlation was the absence of certain important data. Some interesting information was derived coincident with this analysis; however, and this information will be reported in the near future. The School of Forestry is now making plans for continued investigation of those factors which can be most useful to the Division of Forestry in planning the economic aspects of its fire control suppression and prevention problems.

Tentative conclusions drawn from analysis of the 1959 air tanker initial attack experiment include the following guidelines (specific cases must always be weighed in the light of all influencing factors):

1. Planning and dispatching criteria.
 - a. Each dispatcher's office should include an air operations map which will contain all the specialized information relative to the use of air tankers and helicopters on forest fires.
 - b. When small air tankers are to be used (N3N's , Twin Beech's, etc.) airports should be no more than 40 to 60 miles apart. When larger air tankers are to be used, this distance may be extended to 60 to 80 miles. These are optimum distances and perhaps cannot be achieved practically.
 - c. Air tankers should be dispatched on initial attack in much the same manner as any other fire tool; that is, the first fire tool (crew truck, bulldozer, air tanker, helicopter, etc.) which can reach a fire should be dispatched first. The data indicate that air tankers were most effective when they were dispatched quickly and arrived at the fires while they were still small.
 - d. Air tankers are very likely to be effective in grass, woodland, or scattered brush types. On the other hand, they are just as likely to be ineffective as effective on higher intensity fires burning in dense brush. Considerable variability can be expected in the effectiveness on timber types where air tankers will be effective in many cases, often ineffective on hot crowning fires, and sometimes not needed where the fire merely creeps in the ground cover under the timber canopy. Winds of more than 20 miles per hour sharply reduce the effectiveness of air tankers and many times they should not be used under such conditions.

- e. Air tankers will very commonly not be needed on fires which start late in the day, and particularly not on those fires which occur on dark sides of ridges and in dense woodland or timber types. Under these conditions of time of day, topographic location, and vegetative type, the fuel moisture and relative humidity are commonly relatively high, air temperature low, and burning index low, contributing to a low rate of spread of the fire perimeter which normally can be handled by ground crews.
- f. Air tankers will often not be needed on lightning fires started by wet thunderstorms. If all lightning fires are not picked up within the first 24 hours or if the fuel buildup index is high, air tankers will likely be needed.
- g. Air tankers will be of considerable help to ground units in areas which contain a large amount of rocky outcrops.
- h. Certain areas should be delineated on the air operations map where air tankers will not be used except under extraordinary conditions. These areas of non-use should include those places where historically there have been very few fires that have been controlled beyond Class B size, Zone 3 areas, areas of very low value, highly populated areas where historically the local people have contributed to fast initial attack on fires, and those areas which are within five minutes' travel time of any Division of Forestry crew.

Those areas which are of extremely high value or which constitute a high hazard, or which are isolated from crew stations should also be delineated and air tankers dispatched to fires in almost all cases. When fires occur in any area not delineated as noted above, air tankers should be dispatched based upon the best judgment of the dispatcher and his knowledge of all factors contributing to the success and efficiency of air tankers.

2. Crew and Air Tanker Coordination

- a. Good communications from ground to air is an absolute necessity for successful use of air tankers.
- b. The fire boss and the drop coordinator or the air tanker pilots must at all times coordinate closely the ground and air suppression efforts. Many times in the past either the ground or the air forces have cancelled the good efforts of the other through the lack of coordination of activity.
- c. If no ground units are immediately available for follow-up action and the air personnel feel that they cannot entirely surround a fire perimeter with their first series of drops, they should attack the flanks of a fire rather than attempt to stop the head of the fire. Attempting to stop only the head of any has resulted many times in the creation of two or more heads.

- d. If there are several sets, air tankers may best be used on the smallest and/or the most isolated fire while ground units attack larger and more accessible fire or fires. The air tanker should attack the isolated fire only if they can entirely contain it or can rely upon ground support within a short time of making their drops.

3. Tactical Use of Air Tankers on Fires

- a. The principal criterion in the tactical use of air tankers on fires is to use them as any other tool with much of the same strategy and tactics.
- b. On a fast moving fire air tankers are most efficiently used on the flanks, hitting the head on any such fire is useless unless there can be immediate follow-up with ground units.
- c. Small fires can often be entirely surrounded and held by air drops. This is another reason for dispatching air tankers quickly.
- d. As with any other tool, air tankers should attempt to construct their line in the lighter fuels. Often this will mean making a continuous indirect line at some distance from the fire line. Many times in the past, lines which were built too close to the fire line were outflanked by the fire before they were completed.
- e. Rarely should air tankers be used in mop-up action.
- f. Rarely should drops be made across the head of any fire making its run on a steep slope. In these cases more effective action can be taken by pre-treating the ridge where the fire will slow down.
- g. On high intensity fires volume of drop may be highly desirable calling either for larger air tankers or for overlapping the drops of smaller air tankers.

4. Drop Techniques

- a. Air tankers should not drop at right angles to the fire line unless they are hot spotting a very small portion of the line and there is no other good approach. Dropping at right angles to the fire line causes the retardant either to be wasted well outside the fire or to be carried upward in the convection column.
- b. Pilots should be well acquainted with the best height and speed for optimum ground patterns for various vegetative types. Normally the same height and speed will be desirable for brush and timber types. However, for grass types where the concentration of retardant may be decreased per unit of ground area, it may be desirable to increase both height and speed thus making more efficient use of the total load of retardant.
- c. Air tankers should closely coordinate their activities not only with ground units, but also among themselves. They should not drop indiscriminately, but should attempt to build continuous lines

unless they have been given specific instructions to perform hot-spotting action.

- d. Distance of drops from the fire line depends largely upon the intensity of the fire and its rate of spread. Drops can be made relatively close to the perimeter of slow moving fires, but should be made at some distance from a fast moving fire which otherwise can outflank an incomplete line.
- e. With very few exceptions, no drops should be made from an altitude of less than 50 feet. Low drops have several times caused a fire to spread quickly after being hit by the prop-wash of an air tanker. Also, low drops give a small pattern on the ground thus decreasing efficiency of the drop and also endangering ground personnel and equipment.
- f. When operating in winds above 20 miles per hour, drops should be made preferably into the wind and at a lower than normal elevation allowing for drift.

5. Safety

- a. Steep topography and deep canyons, dense smoke, high timber, and snags, shifting and high velocity winds, and turbulent air are all definite flying hazards and often cause highly ineffective drops and drifting of the retardant. When anyone of these factors becomes limiting in the performance of an air tanker, it may be best not to use the air tanker at all, or to use them only for specialized purposes on specific portions of the fire line.
- b. Thunderclouds in the vicinity of the fires will create dangerous down-drafts which are a hazard not only to the aircraft, but may also cause sudden shifts in fire spread.
- c. The location of high tension lines should be clearly marked on air operations maps and communicated to incoming air tankers on a fire.
- d. The proximity of airports with heavy traffic can be a definite hazard to air operations on a forest fire. This is particularly true when fires occur near military air bases where many jet aircraft require a large radius in orbiting and approaching their base of operations.

The Sacramento staff is currently working on the report of the 1959 air tanker operations of the Division of Forestry. This report will include the basis for the above statements as well as sections on organization and facilities of an air operation, training, use of retardants, interagency cooperation, and future needs of the program.

Tables I and II show the relative effectiveness of air tankers on Division of Forestry fires in 1959:

Table I

Air Tanker Effectiveness on All Fires

<u>District</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Ineffective</u>	<u>Not Needed</u>	<u>Total</u>
I	20	2	5	27
II	24	2	9	35
III	33	3	10	46
IV	4	0	2	6
V	1	0	0	1
VI	20	3	15	38
	102	10	41	153*
	66%	7%	27%	100%

*In addition, there were nine fires in District II which were not evaluated and not included in this summary.

Table II

Air Tanker Effectiveness on Initial Attack Fires Only

<u>District</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Ineffective</u>	<u>Effective Later on Follow-up</u>	<u>Not Needed</u>	<u>Total</u>
I	13	5	(3)	5	23
II	5	2	(2)	6	13
III	23	7	(4)	8	38
IV	1	0	(0)	0	1
V	0	0	(0)	0	0
VI	11	6	(3)	11	28
	53	20	(12)	30	103
	52%	19%	(60% of 20 fires)	29%	100%

Table III shows the use of retardant by the Division of Forestry in 1959:

Table III

Retardant Use (Gallons)

<u>Water</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>No. Drops</u>	<u>Borate</u>	<u>Bentonite</u>
1310	I	264	14,485	50,055
	II	921	152,610	2,360
	III	385	128,985	4,750
	IV	100	22,620	-0-
	V	3	1,600	-0-
	VI	372	117,160	70,110
		2,045	437,460	127,165
				437,460
				565,000 Gallons

FIRE PREVENTION

Letters were sent to over 400 members of the California Fire Prevention Committee inviting them to attend the annual meetings; one in San Francisco on May 3 and the other in Los Angeles on May 10.

On April 7 a meeting was held with representatives of four major railroads in Bakersfield to discuss fire prevention and control problems.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Timber Operator's Permit of the Sweet Timber Company, a corporation, of Marin County was revoked. The Sweet Timber Company, a partnership, successor to the corporation, had made an application to engage in timber operations and this had been denied. These orders resulted from proceedings filed by the Attorney General for failure to comply with State Forest Practice Rules of the Redwood Forest District and the Forest Practice Act. The partnership has been given sixty days to correct violations noted by the Division of Forestry inspectors.

Three flying squad sessions on Civil Cost Collection were held during the month; in Districts I, II, and V.

A Law Enforcement Seminar conducted in cooperation with the Department of Education and others was held at the Ramona Training Center on March 22, 23, and 24. Attending the Seminar included District Headquarters personnel, Rangers, and Fire Prevention Officers from Districts IV, V, and VI. A similar Seminar will be held at Nevada City for Districts I, II, and III on May 9, 10, and 11.

The A. T. & S.F. Railroad Company paid the amount of \$8,603.66 in full settlement of fire suppression costs by the Division covering six 1958 fires which occurred in District VI.

Four cases were processed to the office of the Attorney General for review and collection of suppression costs. These were civil suppression cases.

FOREST PRACTICE

Information on the administration of the Forest Practice program by the Division has been compiled for the year 1959. During the year, 597 timber operator permits were issued and 63 permits were deemed expired bringing the total number of valid permits on December 31, 1959, to 2,060. A total of 1,677 permittees were active in 1959 filing notices of timber operations with the State Forester. The Division made 1,881 inspections of active logging operations in 1959. In addition, 398 repeat inspections were made of delinquent areas where forest practice rule infractions had been observed previously.

Special efforts were taken by the Division in 1959 to improve forest practices by concentrating on operations where reinspections were needed most. More time was devoted to close follow-up and enforcement of the rules. Twenty-four cases involving statutory fire laws, the Forest Practice Act, or forest practice rules were filed against timber operators. Twenty-two cases were sustained by the courts and two cases were still pending at the close of 1959. In addition, 22 litigation reports for continued and persistent violation of the forest practice rules were submitted to the State Forester. Fourteen cases were forwarded to the Attorney General for prosecution in 1959 and two others early in 1960. Two cases were dropped when the operations came into compliance. Four cases are still under investigation.

Under Section 4967 of the Public Resources Code and Sections 1100-1103 of Title 14 of the California Administrative Code, 148 owners filed affidavits in 1959 with the Division of their intention to convert 87,420 acres of timberland to other than timber growing use. The number and acreage of timberland conversions increased in 1959 over the previous year. Some 96 per cent of the acreage was to improve grazing while the remaining 4 per cent of the area was for intensive agriculture, construction, mining, water, and urban development.

The forest practice committees worked hard in 1959. Many meetings and public hearings were held throughout California. The Redwood Forest Practice Rules were amended and became effective during the year. Proposed amended rules for the North Sierra Pine Forest District and the South Sierra Pine Forest District were developed by the committees for approval by the State Board of Forestry early in 1960.

STATE FORESTS

Increased emphasis on experimental and demonstrational work was the dominant theme in the operation of California's State Forests during 1959. Nineteen experimental projects were submitted and approved, field work was accomplished on 13 projects, and 6 projects were completed. The planned conversion of old-growth and over-mature timber stands to managed young stands also continued at full pace. This program resulted in the sale of 27.05 million board feet of timber in six large sales and 100 small sales. The timber sales program at the maximum level of the planned allowable cut, combined with high stumpage prices bid by sale operators, returned a record \$676,450 to the General Fund of the State. Receipts from the State Forests now amount to nearly 3.5 million dollars since cutting began in 1946.

Although the sales and experimental operations are the primary management goals on the forests at the present time, considerable effort must be continued in such fields as administration and management, forest inventory, and capital improvements. Fifty-five inventory and 313 other plots were established. Thirty-eight plots were remeasured, and 2,220 acres of timber were cruised. This work provides the answers to growth and yield questions which are necessary for scientific management of the properties. Over 45 miles were surveyed and 15 miles of boundary line posted. Main and spur timber access, fire protection and Christmas tree access roads, and trails and firebreaks require considerable effort. They are necessary for development of the forest properties. Eighteen miles were added to the road and trail system and 210 miles of the total system of 257 miles were maintained. Three bridges were built and all of the 11 bridge total were maintained. Two additional water developments were added to bring total developments to fourteen. Protection from fire, insects, disease, and other hazards is a continuous and often difficult job. Three fires occurred on the State Forests last year, but only two acres burned. Fire patrols required 141 man days and 936 campfire permits were issued. Sixteen of the twenty campgrounds required maintenance. Over 1,150 snags were felled and 302 acres of slash were cleaned up. Ten miles of roadside hazards were abated. Blister rust disease control was contracted on 116 acres and 5 acres of dwarf mistletoe infection were treated. In addition to the formal sales program, demonstrations of timber stand management resulted in 1,100 trees pruned, 90 acres release cut, 12 acres thinned, 14,600 trees planted, 1,100 seed spots established, and 16.5 acres of sites prepared for natural seed-fall, planting, or seeding.

SERVICE FORESTRY

A tour and field demonstration for landowners and timber operators about management problems concerned with fire-killed timber was held in Placer County on March 22. The tour was sponsored by the Agricultural Extension Service and the Placer County farm

advisor. Division personnel participated by explaining insect control programs, services available from service foresters in the sale of fire-killed timber, and fire prevention aspects of land management.

"Prism Cruising in Forest Management Inventories" was the subject of the 12th Annual Forest Management Field School held in Placerville March 9-11. Over 80 foresters mostly from private industry from all parts of California attended the training sessions sponsored by the University of California School of Forestry and Extension Forestry. Prism cruising is a new development in timber inventory work. Through the use of optical instruments which selectively sample trees based on their size, cheaper and more accurate cruises of forest properties may be achieved. The Division participated in the school by selecting areas for field demonstrations; providing instructors; and explaining the results of tests and experiments with the method made on various State Forests. Several Foresters from the Division participated as students at the school.

In California over a third of the 8 million acres of private land is owned by tens of thousands of farmers, businessmen, absentee owners and the like. Many of these people do not understand the principles of good forest management. The Division's service foresters are employed to meet with these owners on request and to consult with the owners on methods of harvesting and marketing forest crops, preparation of management plans, protection for the forest from insects, disease, and fire and improving forest production by judicious land management practices. It is vital to the State that this large land area be kept in profitable forest production. The federal government also cooperates in the program under the Cooperative Forest Management Act of 1950.

During 1959 over 1,500 requests for service were received. Nearly 1,000 owners of 24,374 acres of forest land were given management assistance. Improved practices were used in the harvesting of 71 million board feet of timber. Marketing advice was given owners in the sale and harvest of another 22 million board feet of timber. Owners of nearly 40,000 acres of land were advised and encouraged to obtain the services of private consulting foresters. This is done when large ownerships are involved or where there are prospects for prompt and considerable profit. Following the advice of the professional service foresters landowners planted 1,951 acres, pruned 1,735 acres of young timber, and cut 2,823 acres to improve the timber stand. An additional 28,800 acres of timber were saved from premature harvest through the advice of the service foresters.

An additional service forester was added to the program in 1959. This brought the State-wide total to ten foresters. They are located in Fortuna, Willits, Santa Rosa, Redding, Oroville, Sacramento, Camino, Fresno, Monterey, and Riverside. Their accomplishments contribute substantially to the goal of good forest management on the private forested lands of California.

PEST CONTROL

The California Forest Pest Control Action Council held a special meeting in Sacramento on March 31 to review the results of the aerial survey made by the California Division of Forestry, U. S. Forest Service, and National Park Service pertaining to the critical forest insect infestation in the pine region of the State. The results of these surveys and the control action work, both in progress and planned were evaluated by the Council. The results of this evaluation were recommendations that zones of infestation be declared for the following areas:

1. Harrison Gulch-Weaverville area (Trinity and Tehama Counties)
2. Enlarging and combining the Osborne Hill-Stanislaus Zones to include the large 1959 summer fire areas (Sierra, Yuba, Nevada, Placer, Amador, El Dorado, Calaveras, and Tuolumne Counties)

3. Enlarge Hat Creek Zone to include Mt. Shasta-McCloud Flats area (Siskiyou and Shasta Counties).
4. Include the Shaver Lake-Meadow Lake area in the Miami Creek-Bass Lake Zone (Mariposa, Madera, and Fresno Counties).

A complete report is being prepared by the Insect Committee of the Council for presentation by the chairman of the Council to the State Board of Forestry on April 21. This report was requested by the Board. The Division, in conjunction with this report, will present for approval the four recommended zones of infestation.

The Western Forest Insect Work Conference composed of research scientists, field entomologists, and administrators concerned with the control of forest insect epidemics, held its annual meeting in Ogden, Utah. Division personnel were in attendance. The program was concerned with the prime considerations in reaching decisions for or against insect control projects. Many problems involving biological evaluations and administration of projects were presented. There were no clear-cut solutions recommended by the Conference. However, one need that was prominent was a standard to measure control success for all types of landownership. It was recommended that a better evaluation of how successful our control methods were could be obtained by holding a board of review of our projects similar to large fires.

NURSERY

Plans have been made for spring sowing of the Division's four forest nurseries. Sufficient seed is being prepared to produce 6,400 M trees, part of which will be distributed as one-year seedlings during the 1960-61 season and part as two-year seedlings the following season. Some increase in production is planned to take care of a possible increased demand resulting from the need to plant the extensive burned areas occurring from last season's fires. As less than a month remains of the current selling season incoming orders for trees have decreased considerably. Approximately 451.3 M trees were shipped or ordered bringing the season's total to 3,934.3 M. This total is 874 M trees more than distributed during the entire 1958-59 season.

REFORESTATION

A cooperative agreement to conduct reforestation studies on an old burn on property of a large timber operating corporation in Butte County was approved by the corporation and forwarded to Sacramento for further processing.

The second agreement to conduct studies on a recent burn on land in joint ownership between a timber holding corporation and a timber operating company in Calaveras County has received final approval from all parties concerned. Studies were commenced to compare survival results of trees receiving different fertilizer treatments in the nursery, different grades of stock, and different age classes. Planting of experimental stock is being done by inmates from the Valliceto Conservation Camp in Calaveras County. The timber operating company supplied personnel to assist Division field and staff personnel in laying out plots and supervising the planting. A member of the State Forester's staff, one man from the Davis headquarters nursery, and field personnel from Jackson State Forest collected scions from selected second growth Douglas fir trees on the Jackson State Forest to be used in grafting on young, vigorous Douglas fir reproduction. This is a small scale test to develop grafting techniques and methods of establishing a cone production orchard which in turn is aimed at developing larger scale readily accessible sources of high quality seed.

SOIL-VEGETATION SURVEY

Plans were made for a soil-vegetation survey of the Latour State Forest this summer. A member of the Division will assist Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station personnel with the field work.

A meeting of the agencies cooperating in the soil-vegetation survey was held at Davis on March 9, 1960. Progress for 1959 was reviewed, and plans made for field operations of the survey during 1960. Field mapping was completed on about 399,000 acres in Humboldt and Shasta Counties during 1959, and cartographic work was completed on quadrangle maps for 459,000 acres in Humboldt and Tehama Counties.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

On March 29, a member of the Division gave three hours of instruction in Principles of Watershed Management to personnel of the Redding area as part of a training program in Watershed Protection.

A meeting, sponsored by the Department of Water Resources and the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, to explain activity in watershed management research was attended.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Personnel of the Division participated in the Redwood Region Logging Conference in Eureka on March 17-18. One member of the Division served on a panel discussing timber sales and another presented latest information on aerial firefighting.

ENGINEERING

The bids were opened for the Alder Conservation Camp on March 8th. From a group of 8 bidders the low bidder was George Bianchi Construction Company of San Jose with a bid of \$340,600. This bid includes the construction of the two residences.

Bids were opened for the Ahwahnee Residence in District IV. Hamilton and Francis of Santa Rosa submitted the low bid of \$19,498.

Bids were also opened for the new Mountain Home Conservation Camp. A total of eight bids were received with Fred Maycomber of Fresno submitting the low bid of \$289,800.

Final inspection of the Woodlands barracks project was held and the building accepted dependent upon correction of a few minor items.

A meeting was held with Charles Johnson, the Governor's Departmental Secretary, regarding the establishment of the Spruce Grove Camp. As a result of this meeting, a memo was sent to all concerned that this camp site was being abandoned. Also, we reviewed petitions, telegrams, and postcards relative to the establishment of this camp.

The bids were opened in Los Angeles for the construction of the Don Lugo Camp. The apparent low bidder was L. P. Scherer of Redlands with a bid of \$363,450.

FOREST SUPERVISOR SELECTED FOR WASHINGTON

Veldon A. (Bunky) Parker, Supervisor of the Lassen National Forest, will be promoted and transferred April 3 to the position of Chief of the Branch of Directives

Management in the Division of Administrative Management, Washington, D.C., according to Regional Forester Chas. A. Connaughton.

Mr. Parker, a native of Oregon, graduated with a degree of forestry from Oregon State College in 1932. His career with the U. S. Forest Service started in 1929 with summer work on the Deschutes National Forest in Oregon. In 1933 he was transferred to California where he served in various assignments on the Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, and Lassen National Forests. In 1949 he became Training and Safety Officer in the San Francisco Regional Headquarters. Mr. Parker returned to the Lassen National Forest as Supervisor in 1951.

Regional Forester Connaughton stated that Parker's experience and proven capabilities placed him in a preferential position for the post in Washington.

News - California Region - U.S.F.S.
March 22, 1960

GRADUATION AT SUTTER HILL

On the afternoon of April 29, I dropped in as an unexpected visitor at the graduation ceremony for the 23 Truckdriver Trainees at the Central Sierra Training Center at Sutter Hill. Officially, I carried the State Forester's genuine regrets that other important business prevented his appearance. Privately, I was interested in the progress of in-service training since the first trainees were established with fingers crossed a dozen years ago.

What I observed at Sutter Hill in the course of a couple of hours was truly inspiring. I believe what impressed me most was the high quality of personnel attracted to the truckdriver class and the obvious pride of these men in having been able to survive the intellectual bombardment of five concentrated weeks of study. I was especially interested in observing the ease and facility with which the Center "faculty" handled the ceremony and prepared their students to go back to their respective job assignments.

My congratulations to everyone connected with this vital training program, including those fortunate trainees who have completed the course.

C. R. Clar

OLD TIME MINERS' FESTIVAL

Division of Forestry employees helped to prepare a display of trees and brush native to the foothill areas of the Mother Lode counties for the Old Time Miners' Festival which will be held Saturday and Sunday, May 14-15 at the Mariposa County Fairgrounds.

The public is invited to all events and meetings. Highlights of the celebration will include:

1. Contests - gold panning, double and single jack drilling and rockering. Tugs of war between teams from various Mother Lode towns. Foot races typical of community gatherings of the Gold Rush Era.
2. Exhibits - gold nuggets and valuable mineral specimens.
3. Demonstrations - sluice boxes and other mining techniques.

4. Educational displays - of trees and brush native to the Mother Lode Counties and foothill areas. This display will be prepared by the California Division of Forestry in cooperation with the United States Forest Service. They will also display a large relief map showing historic mines and landmarks of Mariposa County.
5. Annual trout derby and fish fry - sponsored by the Mariposa Fish and Game Association.
6. Dance - on Saturday night.
7. Homecoming and meeting - Mariposa County Historical Society on Sunday. Mr. Kern Loo, executive with the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company in San Francisco, and an authority on the Chinese of Gold Rush Days, will address the meeting on that subject.

USE OF AVERAGE AFTERNOON WIND STABILIZES BURNING INDEX

In the determination of the burning index used in the 1958 California Fire Danger Rating System the wind speed is incorporated along with fine fuel moisture and slope class into the computation of a spread factor. The wind speed used in entering the spread factor table is the average afternoon wind. This is usually a mean value taken from the wind counter sum between the hours of 1200 and 1430. In the fire danger and burning index record (PSWF&RES 173) both the wind speed on the 1200 and 1430 observations and the average afternoon speed are entered. An examination of some 1959 Southern California records was made to see how much the average afternoon wind speed differed from that read at 1430. The table below shows the percentage distribution of the wind speed differences in miles per hour at five stations for the fire season of 1959. In addition to the column for differences in the 0-2 m.p.h. range, an additional one is given for 0 difference, that is to say, the percentage of cases where the 1430 wind speed and the average afternoon speed were the same. A high percentage of observations in this column suggests some misinterpretation of instructions since the chance of the two readings being exactly the same is relatively small.

Station No. Obsns. Difference (m.p.h.) between 1430 wind speed and average afternoon wind speed in percentage.

		0	0-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	Ovr 17
A	150	33	81	16	3				
B	144	10	62	28	7	1	1	1	
C	244	15	56	34	8		1		1
D	165	43	81	16	2	1			
E	171	89	95	4	1				
F	204	21	73	25	1		1		

While on the majority of days the difference is under three miles per hour, there is a significant percentage at most stations when larger differences appear. It is not possible to translate these frequencies directly into changes in burning index because the spread factor is influenced by fuel moisture as well as wind speed. However, in the lower fuel moisture ranges the spread factor is highly sensitive to wind speed. An example, assuming a fine fuel moisture of 4, a fuel stick reading of 4.0, and 80 days since new growth gives a brush burning index of 8 with a wind speed of 2 m.p.h. and 11 with a wind of 4 m.p.h. If the two speeds were 10 and 18 m.p.h., a difference which occurs about five per cent of the time in the samples, the resulting indices would be 19 and 38, certainly a highly significant difference.

The data from stations B and C, which appeared to have the most reliable records, were further examined to test the day-to-day comparative stability of the average afternoon wind as compared with the 1430 wind. As might be expected, the average wind speed shows less variation from day to day as shown in the table below.

Mean day-to-day difference in wind speed (m.p.h.)
Obsn.

Station	1430/	Average afternoon wind
B	4.1	3.0
C	4.1	2.1

In the data studied there seems no doubt that if conscientiously observed the mean afternoon wind speed is superior to a short-period wind speed reading and that, in many cases, the latter is not representative of the average afternoon wind speed and cannot be substituted for it without resulting in a substantial change in the burning index. Use of the average afternoon wind also stabilizes the day-to-day changes thus helping to avoid large irregularities in the spread factor and the resulting burning index.

U.S. Department of Commerce - Weather Bureau
Forecast Center

HISTORICAL NOTE

In 1822 Stephen F. Austin arrived in Mexico City to dicker with the Emperor Agustín for official recognition of the American colony on the Brazos River in Texas. But during the negotiations revolution broke out. Austin wrote his government that the leader was a "General Santana" from Veracruz. This misspelling of Santa Anna continued in American dispatches for years to come in the struggles between Mexico and Texas ^{1/}.

Now, admittedly, the Santa Ana River was named for Saint Anne by the soldiers of the Portola Expedition in 1769. But the settlement was persistently misspelled Santa Anna by all the early mappers through Bancroft in 1858^{2/}. Since the name of the Mexican general was undoubtedly more familiar than that of the California river to most settlers, it is probable that the river, the town and the wind were all called "Santana" by the Americans and "Santa Ana" by the Spanish and Mexicans.

Therefore it seems likely that we are indebted for Santana, like Road-ee-oh (rodeo) to a bunch of eastern greenhorns who just never bothered to learn Spanish.

- ^{1/} Horgan, Paul, Great River, the Rio Grande in American History. Rinehart and Company, New York, 1954.
- ^{2/} Gudde, E. G. California Place Names. U. S. Press, Berkeley. 1949.

Craig C. Chandler
Pacific Southwest Forest and
Range Experiment Station.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

T'was the night before Christmas when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse,
When down through the chimney all covered with soot,
Came the "Spirit of Fire", an ugly galoot.

His eyes glowed like embers, his features were stern,
As he looked all around for something to burn.
What he saw made him grumble, his anger grew higher,
For there wasn't a thing that would start a good fire.

All wiring was new, not a break could be seen,
Wet sand at its base kept the tree nice and green.
The tree had been trimmed by a mother insistant,
That the ornaments used should be fire resistant.

And mother had known the things to avoid,
Like cotton and paper and plain celluloid.
Rock wool, metal icicles, and trinkets of glass,
Gave life to the tree -- it really had class.

No door had been blocked by the big Christmas tree,
It stood in the corner leaving passageways free.
The lights that glowed brightly for Betty and Tim,
Had been hung with precaution so none touched a limb.

And would you believe it right next to the tree,
Was a suitable box for holding debris.
A place to throw wrappings of paper and string,
From all of the gifts that Santa would bring.

The ugly galoot was so mad he could bust,
As he climbed up the chimney in utter disgust.
For the folks in this home had paid close attention,
To all of the rules of good 'Fire Prevention.'

Thought you would enjoy this.

It was written by an unknown member of the U. S. Air Force Fire Prevention
and Aircraft Rescue Branch. 4041st Installation Squadron.

G. Dixon

DIVISION OF FORESTRY 25-YEAR CLUB

The California Forestry 25-Year Club held its second meeting on April 26, 1960,
at the Rancho Villa Cafe in Sacramento.

Members and guests as listed below were in attendance, and although the club
has no programming committee to arrange for the scheduling of entertainment features,
it can be concluded from the tempo of gay conversations observed between long-time
coworkers and friends that all present had a most enjoyable evening.

The following list of members, wives, and guests were present:

Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Dunow	Mr. Fred R. Herbert
Mr. and Mrs. James Fenlon	Mr. Charles P. Campbell and
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Orr (Honorary Member)	Mrs. Campbell
Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Lindley	Mr. Ray Clar
Mr. and Mrs. Miles H. Young	Mr. P.E. Van Pelt (Honorary Member)
Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Winters	Mrs. Mildred Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. Cecil E. Metcalf	Mr. and Mrs. Luther Gordon
Mrs. Cecelia Wood (Guest)	Mr. E. C. Carlson and wife
Mr. Fred H. Dodson (Retired)	Mr. Frank Cameron & Mrs. Cameron
	Mr. Earl Barron (Guest)
	Miss Nell Weldon

Those of us who reside and work in the central and northern sections of the State were particularly pleased to see again and have the opportunity to eat dinner with some of our members -- working and retired -- from as far way as La Mesa, Ramona, and Jamul. Your very generous individual efforts extended to be present added immeasurably to the pleasures of the other members.

All members, the writer is sure, will agree that the very colorful and symbolic place favors supplied unexpectedly by President Metcalf were quite indicative of the club purposes.

For the edification of non members or those who may not have been apprised of the club's existence or its purpose, the writer will detail a few salient facts behind how and why it was created.

Several years ago it became apparent to some of us that many of our long-time friends and coworkers with whom we had shared assignments in constructive, if at times arduous, endeavors in the development of the Division of Forestry to what we know it to be today were rapidly drifting away through retirement or other employment. We envisioned the formulation of a club to which we might voluntarily belong and which would provide an instrument (or excuse) upon which we might depend to call us together once each year to renew our personal friendships and carry on gay conversations around a banquet dinner table.

With the cessation of holding our customary State Forest Rangers' meetings once each year in selected locations throughout the State, at which we discussed much official business and some personal topics of interest, the need for an unofficial club, such as the California Forestry 25-Year Club, became apparent.

So it was on April 24, 1958, the proponents of such a club met following the combination meeting of State Rangers and California Rural Fire Association at Woodland, California, and organized what is known today as the California Forestry 25-Year Club.

The rough outline of the bylaws to govern our future membership requirements and activities were discussed that night, and since then, we have not had the opportunity to hold another meeting until the night of April 25, 1960, in Sacramento.

This club was principally designed for California Forestry retirees, near retirees working for the Division with twenty-five years' of State service, and certain selected and approved honorary members who have been or presently are associated with kindred public service and commercial enterprise endeavors.

Basically the purpose of this club is to provide a means for voluntary unofficial participation to assist in bringing about a better fellowship, communication, and understanding between the members of the Association who have served twenty-five or more years in the field of protection and conservation of natural resources in the State of California.

The Association aims to foster and promote the active participation and sustain a continued interest for all active and retired members in the social aspects of forests and regarding the service of the forest in protection soils and waters, and to secure from the forest a larger service in outdoor recreation, in the perpetuation of wildlife, and in other general public benefits. To encourage and further the practice of forestry by individuals, industries, municipalities, States, federal government, promote education and other measures tending to the accomplishment of these objectives and to a pleasant social activity of the members, their wives, children, and guests.

Should you be interested in joining this social club, it is suggested you contact your Deputy's office or write to the Personnel Board in Sacramento to see if your service in State government activities adds up to the twenty-five year entrance requirement.

Those who are still working and have received their twenty-five year service lapel pin and those on retirement status with twenty-five years of service before retiring may join by contacting Frank Cameron, Secretary-Treasurer, Room 343, State Office Building #1, Sacramento, California.

Fred Herbert

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Richard Groninger transferred to Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District VI, Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp, from Associate State Forest Ranger, District III, Squaw Valley, effective April 1, 1960.

James Smalley promoted to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District IV, Los Gatos Canyon Conservation Camp, from Forestry Work Project Foreman, Mt. Bullion CDC Camp, effective March 2, 1960.

Richard A. Chadwell transferred to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District VI, Minnewawa Conservation Camp, San Diego County, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Santa Clara Ranger Unit, effective March 8, 1960.

Lynn L. LaJoie promoted to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District VI, Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp, from Forestry Work Project Foreman, effective March 15, 1960.

Robert L. Yohr promoted to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District III, Vallecito Conservation Camp, from Forestry Work Project Foreman, effective April 1, 1960.

Rex Coalson promoted to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District VI, Pilot Rock Conservation Camp, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, District IV, Tulare Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Eugene C. Cummings transferred to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District V, Slack Canyon CDC Camp, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Mendocino Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Charles E. Toy transferred to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District VI, Morena Conservation Camp, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Calaveras Ranger Unit, District III, effective April 15, 1960.

Rex Griggs promoted to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District VI, Oak Glen CDC Camp, from Forestry Work Project Foreman, effective May 1, 1960.

James E. Chambers promoted to State Forest Ranger I, District VI Headquarters, Riverside, from Associate State Forest Ranger, same location, effective April 15, 1960.

Louis E. Gunter promoted to Associate State Forest Ranger, District I Headquarters, Santa Rosa, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Nevada-Yuba Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Gerald A. Letson promoted to Associate State Forest Ranger, District V, Santa Clara Ranger Unit, from Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Humboldt Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Cyrillis W. Holmes, Jr., promoted to Associate State Forest Ranger, District IV, Fresno Ranger Unit, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Orange Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Richard H. Bawcom promoted to Associate State Forest Ranger, District V, Monterey Ranger Unit, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Santa Clara Ranger Unit, effective May 1, 1960.

John C. Hansen, Associate State Forest Ranger, transferred to District IV Headquarters, Fresno, from Fresno Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

James D. Taylor promoted to Associate State Forest Ranger, Fresno Ranger Unit, District IV, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, San Diego Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Vernon Ashby promoted to Associate State Forest Ranger, District I, Sonoma Ranger Unit, from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Humboldt Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Elmer Benson transferred to Associate State Forest Ranger, District VI, Riverside Ranger Unit, from Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Puerta La Cruz Conservation Camp, effective April 1, 1960.

Eugene M. Peterson promoted to Associate State Forest Ranger, District VI Headquarters, Riverside, from Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Iron Mine CDC Camp, effective May 1, 1960.

Raymond B. Williams promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, Lake-Colusa Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, Sonoma Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

James D. Whitlock, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from Lake-Colusa Ranger Unit, to Humboldt Ranger Unit, District I, effective April 1, 1960.

Ordean T. Monsen, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred to District II, Butte Ranger Unit, from District VI, Orange Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Albin V. Lundgren transferred to Assistant State Forest Ranger (Lead Dispatcher), District I, Mendocino Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Robert H. Pratt promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District VI, Riverside Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, Riverside Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Johnie L. Dick transferred to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District I, Humboldt Ranger Unit, from Mendocino Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Orval Schonher promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger (Lead Dispatcher), District IV, Tulare Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, same location, effective April 1, 1960.

Fred Terwilliger promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District V, Santa Clara Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, San Luis Obispo Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Luther R. Gordon promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District IV, Tulare Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, San Diego Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Bobby G. Groves promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District I, Humboldt Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, Humboldt Ranger Unit, effective April 20, 1960.

William E. Alderson promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District VI, Orange Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, same location, effective April 1, 1960.

Alvin C. Puppo promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District III, Amador Ranger Unit, from Forest Fire Dispatcher, same location, effective April 1960.

June B. McNerney promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District III Headquarters, Sacramento, from Forest Fire Dispatcher, same location, effective April 1, 1960.

Walter E. Hampton promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District V, Santa Clara Ranger Unit, from Forestry Work Project Foreman, Monterey Ranger Unit, effective May 1, 1960.

Gene E. Glavich promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District I, Mendocino Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, effective April 1, 1960.

Ralph F. Matteoli promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District I, Mendocino Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, Sonoma Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

Vernon C. Williams promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District I, Mendocino Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, Lake County Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

William J. Nickerl, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from Riverside Ranger Unit, District VI, to Nevada-Yuba Ranger Unit, effective May 1, 1960.

Richard D. Bolster promoted to Assistant State Forest Ranger, District VI, Riverside Ranger Unit, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, effective May 1, 1960.

Robert J. Hubbell promoted to Forest Technician (Engineer), District I, Jackson State Forest, from Assistant Forest Technician, Jackson State Forest, effective February 1, 1960.

Kenneth Z. Beechel promoted Forest Technician, District III Headquarters, Sacramento, from Assistant Forest Technician, District IV Headquarters, Fresno, effective March 1, 1960.

Richard J. Day promoted to Forest Technician (Range Improvement), District II Headquarters, Redding, from Assistant Forest Technician, Shasta Ranger Unit.

John V. Spencer transferred to Assistant Forest Technician (Engineer), District I Headquarters, Santa Rosa, from Jackson State Forest, Mendocino County, effective February 1, 1960.

William G. Todd promoted to Assistant Forest Technician, District V, Ben Lomond Nursery, from Forestry Graduate Trainee, Monterey Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

David Burns promoted to Assistant Forest Technician, District I, Jackson State Forest, from Forestry Graduate Trainee, District I Headquarters, Santa Rosa, effective April 1, 1960.

Leroy O. Taylor, Jr., promoted to Assistant Forest Technician, District II, Butte Ranger Unit, from Forestry Graduate Trainee, Shasta Ranger Unit, effective April 1, 1960.

William E. Sanders, Forest Firefighter Foreman, assigned as Forestry Field Trainee, District III Headquarters, Sacramento.

David W. Eby, Forest Firefighter Foreman, assigned as Forestry Field Trainee, District I Headquarters, Santa Rosa, effective April 1, 1960.

Frank Lewis, Forest Firefighter Foreman, assigned as Forestry Field Trainee, District IV Headquarters, Fresno, effective April 1, 1960.

Bill Owen, Forest Firefighter Foreman, assigned as Forestry Field Trainee, District IV Headquarters, Fresno, effective April 1, 1960.

Lawrence L. Young, Forest Firefighter Foreman, assigned as Forestry Field Trainee, District V Headquarters, Monterey, effective April 1, 1960.

Donald W. Paulsen appointed permanent Forestry Graduate Trainee, District III Headquarters, Sacramento, effective April 8, 1960.

Lahman E. Hartzell appointed Forestry Graduate Trainee, District IV Headquarters, Fresno, effective May 9, 1960.

Clifford E. Fago appointed Forestry Graduate Trainee, District I Headquarters, Santa Rosa, effective May 16, 1960.

Raymond H. Withrow, Jr., appointed Forestry Graduate Trainee, District II Headquarters, Redding, effective June 6, 1960.

Richard H. Hunt, Jr., appointed Forestry Graduate Trainee, District V Headquarters, Monterey, from Forest Firefighter Foreman, Calaveras Ranger Unit, effective May 16, 1960.

Lawrence W. Batty appointed Junior Civil Engineer, District II Headquarters, Redding, effective April 28, 1960.

The Division of Forestry was notified during April that State Employees' Retirement System had granted to Mr. Hubert L. Adams, Forest Fire Truck Driver, District V, retirement on account of service-incurred disability. Mr. Adams' initial employment with the Division of Forestry began in June, 1948, and his many years of service have been fully appreciated by the Division; however, in October of 1958 Mr. Adams suffered a severe injury resulting from a fall while climbing a telephone pole in line of duty and this injury was directly responsible for his disability retirement. It is interesting to note that this is the first disability retirement requested by the Division of Forestry under authority of Section 21023(a) of the Government Code.

RANGER WM. F. MANN, MENDOCINO RANGER UNIT HAS SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE

"In the March 1960 issue of 'Sports Afield' is an article entitled, 'The True Story of Smokey the Bear' by E. L. Mahan.

"We are proud to announce that E. L. Mahan is Lois Mahan, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk at Mendocino County Ranger Unit Headquarters. Lois has spent a lot of her spare time writing items for various outlets, some of them being of noble assistance to us in fire prevention work."

Larry E. Richey
Assistant Deputy

KINGS COUNTY

Things are really buzzing in Kings County. We made page one, headlines and by-lines after the recent Kings County Grand Jury report. Never before, has this department received such a word picture of its needs.

Budget hearings are commencing this month. This puts our Assistant Ranger Luther Routt and F. F. Foreman Jack Bixler on the double doing inventory.

Two have been on the sick list. John Knoblock of Kettleman City who suffered a back sprain when he slipped on a running board of a truck, and Jack Bettencourt of Stratford, surgery for a hernia.

The Hall's Corner and Guernsey Volunteers will represent us at the Cal Rural Hose Laying and Pumping Evolution in Bakersfield. I think they will be teams to be reckoned with.

We're having early Spring down here. Wish you could see our sweet peas in bloom. The boys at Headquarters are having a wonderful time picking their salad makings right from their vegetable garden every day. Thanks to David Barros who tends it every evening.

This unit has a 100% membership in the Kings County Employees' Association.

That new silver blonde in the office is the same Gal Friday.

Our boys are covering the county with fire prevention activities. Rural home inspections are being conducted in their zones of operation. The results are very commendable and have started early requests for burning permits.

Construction activity for housing should be at its peak this fall. Subdivision maps in the county have been coming through at the rate of two and three a month. Many are large-scale operations. This building boom is based on the rapid development of the Lemoore Naval Base which is going ahead of schedule in its development.

Our exhibit area at the Kings County Fair is now in its third season of growth. The landscaping is on its way toward maturity and is adding to the attractiveness of the cabin.

Florence P. Appell
Dispatcher - Clerk

LETTER TO DEPUTY SLOAT FROM STATE FORESTER RAYMOND

On January 27, 1960, you transmitted to us for information and possible use, a suggestion or idea for 4' x 8' roadside sign copy which had been submitted by Assistant Ranger K. D. Harp.

We encourage ideas of this nature and want to take this opportunity to express our thanks to Kenneth and to you for forwarding the material to us.

We have submitted the idea to the artist and, based on that, he has come up with attractive sample art work copy for a 1960 sign. We intend to print about 800 for State-wide use this year.

We have no photographs or other evidence of this copy, but later in the year you will receive the finished product in confirmation of our appreciation.

Thanks again to Kenneth.

s/ F. H. Raymond, State Forester

DISTRICT IV "CHARM SCHOOL"

Assistant Deputy State Forester Howard Moore and Fire Prevention Officer Richard Ford conducted a workshop in Human Relations and Conference Methods for District IV personnel. This is the second "Charm School" workshop to be conducted in the District this year. The five-day workshop was held at the Fresno Ranger Unit's

headquarters station in Sanger April 18-22.

The training course was attended by Assistant Rangers Newey O. Stephens, Mariposa Ranger Unit; Gerald L. McCarty, Madera Ranger Unit; Bruce A. Morrow, Fresno Ranger Unit; Harry R. Harp, Tulare Ranger Unit; and Luther R. Routt, Kings Ranger Unit. Assistant Forestry Superintendents James R. Smalley, Los Gatos Canyon Conservation Camp, and Lowell D. Rogers, Miramonte Conservation Camp. Storekeeper Emmett R. Eller, District IV.

Training Officer Deane Bennett of Sacramento and Howard Moore conducted the first workshop of this year the last week in March. Attending this workshop were: Charles Rapp, Accounting Technician; Roy J. Tulene, Assistant Ranger-Dispatcher; Larry Jones, Assistant Construction Inspector; Philip E. Olson, Forestry Superintendent, Mobile Conservation Camp; Automotive Maintenance Foremen Henry J. Buescher and Harry G. Ramsden; Associate Rangers James D. Taylor and Cyrillis W. Holmes, both from the Fresno Ranger Unit.

RAILROAD FIRE PREVENTION MEETING IN BAKERSFIELD

The annual fire prevention meeting with several railroad companies, Division of Forestry, U. S. Forest Service, and county fire control agencies, was held in Bakersfield on April 7.

State Forester Raymond conducted the afternoon business meeting and was master of ceremony at the evening gathering when many "distinguished" persons were presented with ludicrous awards for services rendered "way beyond the call of duty."

The program was attended by representatives of several railroad companies in the State and from fire services within the area encompassed by the San Joaquin, Central, and Southern Districts of the State and Sacramento. We were treated to a steak dinner by our host Mr. B. P. Goethe, Southern Pacific Company.

Forest fire prevention and control problems in relation to the railroads, and how the problems can be overcome through cooperation, was the purpose of the meeting. The main topic concerned railroad engine spark arrestors and the fireproofing of rights-of-way.

People attending from District IV were: Deputy State Forester C. E. Metcalf; Assistant Deputy State Forester H. E. Moore; State Forest Rangers R. J. Moran, Wm. Pennington, G. O. Phibbs, C. E. Lindley and H. L. Arnold; Fire Prevention Officer R. T. Ford; Associate Ranger R. L. Voss, and Elmo Freear, Chief of Kern County Fire Department and his staff.

AGE OLD REDWOOD GIANT FALLS AT MOUNTAIN HOME STATE FOREST

The Doris Tree, a giant Sierra redwood that stood for about 3,000 years, fell near Camp Lena in Mountain Home State Forest.

The tree growing at a slight tilt, was about 250 feet high and 18 feet in diameter at the base. Apparently it was the victim of wet and heavy winter snow that caused the tree to uproot in the soft soil.

Floyd Otter, Manager of the Forest, said the fallen giant was named the Doris Tree years ago by the late Jesse Hoskins, a Tulare County rancher who at one time owned the property upon which Camp Lena is located.

For some reason, the Doris Tree was spared when loggers in the 1880's and 1890's were taking a rich harvest of redwoods in this part of the Sierras.

Otter said many redwood stumps remain from the old logging operations. The Doris Tree, probably because of its size, and about a dozen other trees were left uncut.

In falling, the Doris Tree lays across the road leading to Camp Lena. A 30-foot section is to be cut out of the trunk to open up a passage on the road, according to Otter. The rest of the big tree will be left where it fell.

A timber sale is arranged for the 35,380 BFM estimated to be in the 30-foot section. Also included in this sale is approximately 2000 BFM of white fir trees knocked down by the redwood tree.

Robert L. Voss
Associate Forest Ranger

SAN LUIS OBISPO RANGER UNIT

Two of our popular young drivers, Clifford Dulcich and Earl Schlickeiser celebrated their birthdays on the same date, April 18, and both of them received very welcome birthday greetings from the Division. On that date, April 18, each of them was promoted to the position of Forest Firefighter Foreman.

Congratulations, and many more happy birthdays!

Helen I. Wallace, Intermediate Typist-Clerk

DISTRICT VI

March should be called the "Meandering Merandas Month." More people moved from one job to another or got promoted! Among the camps, the following did the following:

Jean Couste took over as Superintendent at Oak Glen Camp, which has been mostly open since Ed Schuckert left last August. All of the regular Supervisors in the Camps went up in title and pay. Also changing classes, or soon to change, will be these five men as Assistant Superintendents in the Camps: Richard Chadwell at Minnewawa, Rex Griggs at Oak Glen, Tom Holland at Rainbow, Rex Coalson at Pilot Rock and Lynn La Joie at Puerta La Cruz. Back on the CDF payroll is Glen Winterrowd as FEO at Minnewawa, transferring allegiance is Earl Boren from Morena to Folsom-Beaver, and William Dunn from Puerta La Cruz to Intermountain Conservation Camp. Leaving Oak Glen is Fred Croom to be ASFR in Orange County. In the same county, Bill Alderson becomes Assistant Ranger-Dispatcher. Leaving Orange are Dean Monsen for Butte County as ASFR and Cy Holmes as Associate in Fresno County. Also Jim Taylor, ASFR, fresh from San Diego County, is transferring to Fresno County. Luther Gordon is leaving the San Diego coast for inland Tulare as Assistant Ranger, ex-Riverside and ex-San Bernardino Counties Dispatcher Loren Baldwin has gone to Lake County as ASFR-Dispatcher, and ex-Riverside Foreman Don Conarro has already gone to Amador as Assistant Ranger. Robert Pratt remained at home by being promoted from Foreman to Assistant Ranger in Riverside County.

A recent, and welcome, visitor was Dick Groninger, fresh from the slalom course at Squaw Valley. Dick said that the Olympic contestants were all happy with their stay in our fair State. This made us all happy. We recently received more good news: It appears Dick will soon return to District VI.

The new Perris CDF headquarters building is now in operation although already crowded. Seems that the County of Riverside has created a Weed Abatement Department, and heading it up, within the new headquarters walls, are Assistant Ranger Ed Karman and Foremen Robert Caplinger and Jack Sherman.

Little old 2894-foot Mt. Woodson, just back of the Ramona Station and the Training Center, is getting more attention than its height deserves. Twice in eight weeks, airplanes have dashed themselves on the house-size boulders--one a private Cessna 180 and the other a Navy Jet. With summer just around the corner, these planes will have to be routed a few hundred feet north.

Doug Glenn, District Dispatcher

RIVERSIDE COUNTY

Following are two letters; one from the City Manager of Indio and one from the Chief of the Fire Department, also of Indio. These letters have reference to the recent serious fires that occurred in Indio on the nights of March 16th, 18th, and 20th, which burned an excess of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) worth of property.

The first fire on the 16th occurred in the Valley Lumber Company, which was totally destroyed in the amount of some \$500,000. On the night of the 18th, within a few blocks, one of the larger Date-Packing Sheds was destroyed with approximately \$300,000 loss. On the night of the 20th, the Alladdin Theatre was totally destroyed with all patrons being evacuated with no injuries. This fire resulted in better than \$250,000 loss. All of these fires were attended by six (6) trucks per fire from our Coachella Valley Unit under our Cooperative Agreement.

On the morning of March 21st, an emergency session was held by the Indio City Council, and a state-of-emergency declared with all Police and Fire Department personnel put on 24-hour duty. A request had been made by the City of Indio for disaster being declared by the Governor which never materialized due to the localized nature of the incidents involved; however, our Civil Defense Fire truck was dispatched on the morning of the 21st to Indio, plus one from San Bernardino County for stand-by purposes, inasmuch as they anticipated further fires in the very near future.

To date, no more fires have occurred within the City limits, and the emergency has been withdrawn and Civil Defense trucks have been returned to their respective stations, Perris and San Bernardino. It might be well to note that while we have contributed materially to Mutual Aid within the City of Indio, it has always been the City's policy to respond to any fires within reasonable limits on request from our department. I believe that this also proves one more thing, that Mutual Aid, properly handled, can be a great asset to everyone concerned in the fire business.

Truman Holland, State Forest Ranger

LETTER FROM C. Y. ADAMS, CHIEF, INDIO FIRE DEPARTMENT

"On behalf of myself and the men of the Indio Fire Department, I would like to thank you and the men of your Department for your immediate and rapid response with men and apparatus to all of the major conflagrations in this city on the nights of March 16, 18, and 20, 1960.

"Your men were right on the front lines of the fire taking a great deal of punishment, which brings to light their training and devotion to duty.

"We also wish to thank you for your immediate response with Civil Defense apparatus, when you were notified of the existing emergency.

"If we can be of any possible assistance to your Department in the Indio Area, please feel free to call on us."

LETTER FROM THOS. E. SELMAN, CITY MANAGER, CITY OF INDIO

"On behalf of each and every citizen of Indio, I wish to express thanks and appreciation to you and your Department for your wholehearted response when help was needed so badly during our recent major fire disasters.

"We owe you a debt of gratitude which we hope we never have occasion to repay; nevertheless, the spirit is willing. In the meantime, to you and your crew in the State Division of Forestry, we shall be forever grateful."

COVER PICTURE - COMFORTABLE TRANSPORTATION

The Division of Forestry received a shipment of 24 new busses of a total order of 75 which will be assigned to various Conservation Camps throughout the State.

Is it possible that cold, dusty, hard riding, hard seated stakeside trucks are on their way out as personnel carriers? You can bet the people who ride in them hope so.

Left to right: Deputies L. T. Petersen, W. D. Winters, and State Forester Francis H. Raymond of the Division of Forestry; E. J. Peterson, Principal Buyer, Department of Finance; Fred Engle, Deputy Director, Department of Corrections; F. C. Tyler, Branch Manager, International Harvester Company; and Harry A. Daugherty, Superior School Coach Sales of California.

LETTER FROM STATE FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE

"I wish to express my appreciation for the courtesy and hospitality extended to me and the deputies of this Department by Ranger William Pennington.

"The success of our first State Fire Marshal's workshop in Sanger is largely due to the arrangements made by Ranger Pennington. He is truly representative of the cordiality and cooperation we have always enjoyed with the State Division of Forestry.

s/ Ray W. Shukraft
State Fire Marshal"

"You men were right on the front lines of the fire taking a great deal of punishment, which brings to light their training and devotion to duty. We also wish to thank you for your immediate response with Civil Defense apparatus, when you were notified of the existing emergency."

"If we can be of any possible assistance to your Department in the Indian Area, please feel free to call on us."

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"We owe you a debt of gratitude which we hope we never have occasion to repay. Nevertheless, the debt is willing. In the meantime, to you and your crew in the State Division of Forestry, we shall be forever grateful."

COVER PICTURE - COMFORTABLE TRANSPORTATION

The Division of Forestry received a shipment of 10 new buses of a total order of 25 which will be assigned to various Conservation Camps throughout the State. It is possible that cold, dusty, hard riding, hard seated stackable trucks are on their way out as personnel, particularly, you can bet the people who ride in them hope so.

Left to right: Supervisor, I. T. Peterson, W. D. Winters, and State Forester, Raymond H. Raymond of the Division of Forestry; E. J. Peterson, Principal Buyer, Department of Finance; Fred Hagle, County Director, Department of Conservation; F. C. Tyler, Branch Manager, International Harvester Company; and Harry A. Dougherty, Supervisor, School Coach Sales of California.

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S/ Ray W. Shurtale
State Fire Marshal

THANK YOU VERY MUCH, WING, WING, Y. C. MONTAGNA

"To all those I contacted and who helped me in this way, I am very grateful. I am also very grateful to the State Division of Forestry for the assistance they have given me in the past. I am sure that the State Division of Forestry will continue to be of great help to me in the future."

WING, WING, Y. C. MONTAGNA